

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1873.

## FROM FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris to the London Observer says:—"Three hundred and fifty deputies in the French Assembly have pledged themselves to support the motion for a restoration of the monarchy. The deputies of the Right appointed General Changarnier, Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, Baron de Larcy, M. Combier, and Count Dau a committee to draw up a platform on which all sections of the Right can unite. A special to the New York World says: Theirs has given consent to the proposed alliance between the Republicans and Imperialists as the only means of preventing the restoration of the monarchy, with Count de Chambord as Henry V. The new party constantly receives new accessions to their ranks: nevertheless the chances so far favor the monarchists who have a majority in the Assembly, the entire army, and an abundance of money with which to bribe mean and ambitious politicians. M. Rouher has been promised a baronetcy immediately after restoration, which may now be considered certain soon after the Assembly convenes. That their should have consented at last to an alliance with the Imperialists is regarded as evidence of the rapid strides which the monarchical cause has been making, and urgent necessity for immediate measures to preserve the republic.

We published on Saturday, the main features of the proposition made by Jay Cooke & Co., to their creditors for a settlement. It is proposed to issue to any creditor a certificate of his interest in the trust, signed by the trustees, which will be negotiable. After the full satisfaction of all the debts the property remaining will be reassigned to the firm. The understanding is that no general meeting of the creditors will be called to take action collectively in this matter owing to their diverse localities, but they will be addressed by note or circular in reference to their assent to the proposed arrangement in all instances where the distance renders a personal interview with members of the firm difficult.

Sir Samuel Baker, in a letter from Alexandria, Egypt, says the Viceroy has determined that an English officer shall succeed me in the Governorship of Central Africa. This is incontrovertible proof of the determination of the great Egyptian reformer to carry out the work to the good end. There can be no change of the slave-trade. The so-called traders are to be driven out en masse, and the Government will assume the monopoly of every trade until such time as the opportunity may afford for further change.

The N. Y. Herald has a letter from Dundee, Scotland, stating that an important statement relative to the death of Captain Hall, of the Polar, has been made by the second mate, Morton, given to the U. S. consul there, and has been forwarded to the American Government. Morton was Hall's attendant in his last illness; and he has made statements, so says the Herald correspondent, implicating Dr. Bissel in the death of Hall. He also intimates that Buddington coincides with Morton's statements, but keeps very reticent.

The Richmond State Journal "entreats every intelligent man to make the present distressing condition of the money market the occasion of thoughtful study." We believe there are many very intelligent men who have made it the occasion of thoughtful study, but, so far, have made nothing by it, or of it, except a thorough conviction that in the matter of stocks, &c. They have suffered.

Twenty-six deaths from yellow fever at Memphis on Saturday—forty-eight interments in all. The total number of deaths since the disease opened is five hundred and two, all of which, save a few, occurred in the infected district. In Shreveport on Saturday, fourteen deaths.

The parties who received the contract for the erection of the new Chain bridge over the Potomac, near the Little Falls, over a year since, not having complied with the terms of their contract, it has been annulled and the work given to the next lowest bidder, the Phoenixville Bridge Company, near Philadelphia.

Yesterday there were religious services in many of the churches in New York, and sermons delivered by members of the Evangelical Alliance. Among the speakers was converted Brahman, the Dean of Canterbury, and ministers from England, Ireland, Greece, France, &c.

The County Court of Prince William met at Brentsville to-day. There was to have been public speaking, and a Conservative Convention held to nominate candidates for the Legislature, Commonwealth's Attorney, &c.

Peake, Opdyke & Co., a large dry goods house, failed in New York on Saturday.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Warrenton Index says:—"The barbaque at Salem, Fauquier county, on the 18th inst., promises to be a grand success. The people of the neighborhood have responded with old-fashioned liberality to the call made on them for provisions of every kind; and a number of speakers of the first order of talent have signified a purpose to be present."

The Leesburg Washingtonian says:—"Mr. Wm. S. Bradley, killed a rattlesnake on his farm, near Wilson's Gap, on the Blue Ridge, on Saturday last, which measured three feet eight inches in length, and had nine rattles—this makes the fourth he has killed this season—and not a good season for snakes either."

At a tournament at Brentsville, on the 26th ultimo, Miss Bessie Kincheole, of this city, was crowned one of the maids of honor.

## Execution of the Modoc Indians.

[Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

PORT KLAMATH, OREGON, October 3.—On Wednesday the post chaplain at Port Klamath, Rev. C. L. Hegenberg, paid a visit to Jack and the rest, and talked for some time, but they did not pay half the attention necessary. Schoonchin, however, excelled himself, making one of the most sensible speeches that an Indian could make. Boston took a very warlike view of the affair, and boasted of killing Canby and Dr. Thomas.

Black Jim was anxious to take another lease of life, and proposed to General Wheaton that when Jack and Schoonchin were executed he should be spared and made chief of the tribe. The talk with the Indians was held in the guard-house.

Jack, who looked considerably worn and pulled down by close confinement for two or three months, took a seat on the end of the bunk, and old Schoonchin sat down on his right, huddled up in his blanket. Both of these braves were shackled at the feet, and had rather a wild and nervous appearance, as if very anxious about their future.

Boston Charley and Black Jim, shackled together, sat down on the left of Jack, the former on the edge of the bunk, and the latter on the floor, with his back to the wall. The Buckskin Doctor and Pete, two of the Lost River desperadoes, sat next to Black Jim, with Barncho and Solox on their left, and Long Jim on the extreme right. Young Schoonchin sat on the bunk on the right of his father, and the Curly-headed Doctor, Dave, and another of the Lost River murderers were squatted along the wall on the right of the semi-circle.

The minister's words, as he delivered an address to them of religious consolation, were interpreted to the Indians in a rather roundabout manner, his object being to impress upon their minds the necessity of repentance for their sins if they expected happiness in the spirit land. After speaking of the bad deeds of other tribes of Indians in years gone by, and of the repentance of many, he said: "Now all these people were sorry for their sins and have repeated them any more. They prayed to the Great Father every day to forgive them and make them and keep them good. Now God loves you as much as He did them. He wants you to repent; you know that you have wicked hearts, and that you have done bad things. But, however wicked you have been—and we have all been very sinful—you may be saved. Do not conceal your sins; confess and heartily acknowledge them, and you shall be saved. And now, Captain Jack, and Schoonchin, and you all, I mean to go to heaven, and I want you to. We all want to meet in heaven; repent and be happy."

I have to tell you all that the Great Father in Washington has decided that to-morrow you must all die for your sins, and the Great Spirit also tells you that if you repent and show sorrow for the crimes you have committed you will go to the happy land.

He then stepped up and shook hands with them all, adding, "I hope to meet you all in the happy land above."

When these remarks were translated by Dave Hill, the captives evinced considerable interest, and they were evidently striving to maintain composure. They had a very stolid appearance, but the nervous twitching of the hands and restless wandering of their eyes showed that the blow struck hard.

Boston Charley kept steadily chewing tobacco while the sentence was being spoken, and squirted the juice about the floor in a nonchalant style, as if nothing of any importance was taking place.

Schoonchin expressed his contempt for the whole matter, laying back on the bunk and yawning in the most expressive manner, as if the entire proceedings were rather a bore. Jack appeared to take the news very coolly, but his bright and sparkling eyes appeared unusually brilliant, and gazed around the circle in a quick and restless manner.

The interpreter then informed them, by order of the President, that their wives and families would be taken good care of; also that General Wheaton was now prepared to hear any remarks they had to make. In a quick, nervous manner Jack said in substance: "I have heard the sentence and know what it is; but I feel that I am more innocent than Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shack Nasty Jim; that these men planned and instigated the crime of which I am accused. When I look into my heart I see no crime there. Young men started these murders. It is hard to rid them of their savage habits. I was always in favor of peace, and Bogus Charley was the first to propose the murder of General Canby and the peace commissioners. These young men were with him, I said no; but they had the power and carried me with them. We came near a personal difficulty. When Bogus Charley proposed killing General Canby, Boston Charley was the one who first sanctioned it. Bogus Charley said, 'If you fail to help me I do it myself.' I feel, while these four men are at liberty, they have triumphed over me, and the Government should feel more satisfied if they were brought to trial, as they were as guilty if not more than I am. I say that Bogus Charley was the only man who influenced me. He was a traitor to both sides. He told lies to Modocs and lied to General Canby. I should like to see him brought here. Hooker Jim and Bogus Charley were the men that agitated murder. I want now to tell the truth—want to see those men. I know that Shack Nasty Jim killed General Canby and shot Meacham, and Boston Charley killed Dr. Thomas. That is all I know about the massacre. Boston Charley says Shack Nasty helped to kill Dr. Thomas, and he wants to see him tried as a murderer. Shack Nasty told me that he told General Wheaton he killed General Canby, but I did not believe him. He said so after the massacre. Bogus Charley told me he knew blood was on his hands, and I would not be held accountable, as he was the real criminal."

"Bogus Charley wanted to kill both Generals Canby and Gillem, and was very sorry that General Gillem did not come out that day."

By order of General Wheaton, Jack was then asked by an interpreter why they killed General Canby and the Commissioners, and what they expected to gain by such action.

Captain Jack rather evaded the question, and answered: "I wished for peace, but the young men said they were not ready for peace. They wanted war, but they did not give their reasons. I was always for peace; but through the influence of the young men, headed by Hooker Jim, the war went on. I did not counsel the Comanches or Hot Creds to fight."

"I was for peace. They came to me and made my heart sick, for they wanted to fight. When I came here I hoped to be set free, as I was not the instigator of these bad doings. I hoped to live on Klamath with my people."

General Wheaton then told the interpreter to tell Captain Jack his people would be conveyed to a comfortable home and well taken care of. He asked him which one of the band he would like to take charge of his family when he was gone.

Jack rather wined under that question, and said: "I can think of no one who could take good care of my family. He would be suspicious of all, even of Scar-faced Charley, whom he thought a good man."

Captain Jack then expressed a desire to know if he might entertain hopes of living, and on being told the President's orders would be carried out, he said: "The great chief in Washington is a long way off, and I think I have been misrepresented, and if the big chief would come to see me he might change his opinion." He was then told the big chief's children numbered millions, and that he was guided by good men, who represented him.

Jack then continued: "I don't wish to talk a great deal, and only about those things near

my heart, and I would like to have the execution of the sentence postponed until things could be made more clear."

On hearing that the President's decision was not given without a good deal of thought Jack said: "I know, judging by the details, he was not hasty in the matter, but I think he should have heard what I had to say."

The interpreter then told Captain Jack that General Wheaton advised him not to think of a reprieve, but to pay attention to what the chaplain had said to him.

Jack said that he knew what the chaplain said was good, and he should follow it, and if they permitted him to live he would become a better man. After expressing a desire to have a talk with the four scouts he said: "It is terrible to think I have to die, because whenever I look at my heart I see a desire to live. I would like to live until I see the natural."

Black Jim said: "I see great many present but have no talk to make, as Jack talks. My heart tells me I am good and strong man, and able to take care of the Modocs. If Jack and Schoonchin are killed, I should then be left to take care of the Modocs. I do not know what Jack and Schoonchin think about it. That's my idea."

"I am afraid of nothing, and when it's war am always in front rank. If I have been guilty of crime the law of chiefs decides that I should die; I am willing to die, and am not afraid. I have been long time confined in guard-house, without even a chance to talk, and if we are to die I think we should make some arrangements for our spirits in the other world, and I would like to hear the Spirit man talk."

Captain Jack then said: "I would like this matter to be delayed until my speech can be laid before the big chief or people. The latter did not know that Bogus Charley and Hooker Jim instigated the murder of Canby. I wish to be good friends to the whites and am willing to live in any part of the world they may send me. I feel friendly toward every one, and the whites are my friends."

As Jack persisted in begging for reprieve he was told, by order of General Wheaton, that the great lawmakers of the Government had carefully considered his case and that the President's decision was final.

Boston Charley then confessed, "I am wholly man; not half woman. I killed General Canby assisted by Steamboat Frank and Bogus. Bogus said, 'Do you believe these Commissioners mean to try to make peace with us?' I said 'I believe so.' He said, 'I don't believe so; they want to lead us into some trap.' I said, 'All right, I go with you.' Captain Anderson remembers when Bogus came in camp in the evening, and when I came in the morning. I would like to see all my people and bid them good-by to-day. I would like to go to the stockade. I feel that if I eliminate other parties it would not amount to anything."

"I see it too late now, that our chief men were not at the bottom of that affair, and they did not take such a prominent part in massacre as the young men. I am young—I know but little. When I see anything with my eyes I know it."

"All the presents they received had no influence on them, and they suspected Canby and the commissioners of treachery, and got up a big war."

Boston then made a long harangue in which he tried to show that Jack had no share in the massacre, and that he had worked very hard in keeping the young men quiet. He also said that Bogus slept in the white camp the night before the massacre in order to disarm any suspicious General Canby might have had about their intentions. Bogus thought Canby, Meacham, Gillem, and Thomas were powerful men, and that their death would satisfy them. When they saw Dyer coming in place of Gillem they decided to kill him also. When Bogus came in, the evening after the massacre, he told Riddick's squad he was going to kill the four, and she said, 'Go and kill them.' 'I am telling what I know to be true; nothing more.'

Captain Jack then wanted Scar-faced Charley turned over to his place, so that he could live and take care of his family. This modest request rather amused the spectators, and, to Jack's disgust, did not receive much consideration from General Wheaton. Jack concluded by saying, "I am ready to go and see my Great Father above."

The next was old Schoonchin, whose eyes lighted considerably at the prospect of a talk. He said in substance: "I have always given young men advice, shook hands with the white people, and here I am now condemned, with iron on my feet. I heard what the Great Spirit man had to say, and I think it good. I should not die for what others have done, but I will not cross the river, and will go to meet my Father in spirit land."

Jack now began to move restlessly, and presently laid down on his side of the bench. "My father lived long ago; begged to see him in the upper world with Great Spirit. If the law kills me I go up to the spirit land. Perhaps the Great Spirit will say to me, 'My law has taken your life, and I accept you as one of my people.' I am sure it is not in my heart to do wrong; but I was led away by the wishes of them; it is doing a great wrong to take my life, as I can tell you."

"The guilty parties are Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooker Jim, and Scar-faced Charley. I was an old man, sat in camp, and took no active part, and I would like to see those executed for whom I am now wearing irons. I tell you the truth. I am a good man and have a good heart. I have lived a long time with cattle and horses, and never stole any stock."

Schoonchin continued at length, closing as follows: "I have made speech. I would like to see the Big Chief face to face and talk with him, but he is a long distance off, like at the top of a high hill with me at the bottom, and I can't go to him; but he has made his decision made his law, and I say let me die. I don't believe all the talking I can do will make the President cross over his decision, and I don't talk for that purpose. I wish to let you know my heart."

General Wheaton then told the interpreter to tell Captain Jack and the others if they wanted anything to eat, the sergeant of the guard and would bring it to them. They were also told they would be visited in the evening by their squaws and families.

The post chaplain then delivered a fervent prayer, and the meeting broke up. Jack then renewed his attack on General Wheaton, urging that it would be quite proper for Scar-faced Charley to take his place, and then his valuable services would be saved for his family and tribe. But the General could not see the point, and left Jack in a rather unenviable frame of mind. The prisoners were then taken to their cells and visited by their families at 5 p.m.—the last meeting with them on earth. It was naturally affecting, and the women worked themselves into a frantic state of grief. They howled their weird death-song, and threw themselves on their doomed friends, tawing them all over. Even the little children seemed to catch the infection, and they cried and wept in the most finished style.

Jack appeared very much affected at meeting his favorite squaw Lizzie and the little paopoe. His sister Mary was even more affected, and worked herself into a perfect paroxysm of grief. The little girl even appeared to comprehend the situation, and sobbed bitterly as Jack gave her one last fond embrace. The squaws returned to the stockade, and the murderers were left in their cells, with no other companion than the gloomy foreboding and anticipation of the morrow. Old Schoonchin met his family without much visible emotion, but his children cried bitterly, and the squaws yelled as if the world was coming to an end. The chief did not betray any outward signs of agitation. He kissed his little son repeatedly, and when, just before retreat, they were taken

away, he laid down in his cell and rolled himself like a ball in his blankets.

## Letter from Kansas—No. 2.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Sept. 27, 1873.—In my last letter I promised to give you the early history of, and the causes for the rise and progress made by some of the most flourishing of our Western towns. The first on my list will be Atchison, which will be of some interest to your readers, having been located by Virginians from our own section, who are known by many of your readers. In the year 1854 a number of sagacious gentlemen, foreseeing the early organization of Kansas as a territory, visited this place and selected it as a good point for a town site, being on the banks of the Missouri river, which flows from this point southeast to St. Joseph, then making a sudden turn to the southwest through the territory for many miles it turns as suddenly to the southeast again, resuming its former course. As soon as the Kansas Nebraska Bill passed Congress, the settlers returned and erected a claim cabin in what is now the heart of Atchison, and formed a Town Company on the 27th July, 1854, comprising sixteen men, composed of Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, T. Abell, Ira Norris, Stephen Johnson and others. They elected Col. Abell as President and Dr. Stringfellow as Secretary. The claims of the first pre-emptors were satisfied, and a town site of three sections or 480 acres surveyed, pre-empted and laid out into town lots. Two months later the first sale of town lots occurred, when 400 were disposed of to actual settlers and the town called Atchison, after Dr. R. Atchison, then a U. S. Senator from Missouri, and ex-officio Vice President of the United States. Early in 1855, the first newspaper was started by Dr. J. H. Stringfellow as editor and Robert S. Kelley, practical printers were the proprietors, it was called the Squatter Sovereign, and was issued weekly. Among the first advertisements were found the names of Nutt & Smith, merchants, who left Alexandria for Kansas. Mr. Nutt was, at one time clerk for Robert Crupper, in the hardware business, and Mr. Smith is the principal of Bethel Military Institute, now one of the first institutions of learning in our State, located in Fauquier county, Va., and so well and favorably known by its many patrons in our own town. These two last named gentlemen, with Mr. B. Brockett, also a citizen of Alexandria, and Martin S. Stringfellow, of Culpeper county, Va., located on 160 acres of land, next to the city limits, and built their claim, which they called Fort Duffane, on a high hill overlooking the town of Atchison. This hill still retains the name given to it by the first residents, and is now within the city limits. In this cabin they kept bachelors' hall, and participated in the struggles made by the pro-slavery men with the free soilers in the early history of Kansas, and were members of Capt. Pate's company when captured by old John Brown, afterwards of Harper's Ferry notoriety. Dr. J. H. Stringfellow was colonel of the regiment. Many interesting accounts of the difficulties which occurred between the two contending parties can be found in the files of the old Squatter Sovereign, which has been preserved at Atchison, the successor of the Squatter Sovereign. On the 1st of January, 1856, after three weeks suspension, the paper makes its appearance again, announcing that its entire force, editors, journeymen and apprentices had enlisted in the militia. It gives a list of the officers and members of the companies of the 1st regiment of Kansas State militia, and an account of an attack by the pro-slavery forces on Lawrence, and the capture of Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, and the destruction of the Free State Hotel, printing office, and other buildings, and the planting of the flag of the Atchison company on the rifle pits of the enemy at Lawrence. In the year 1857 Senator Pomeroy and Judge F. G. Adams and other well known Free State men purchased a large interest in the town, and became permanent citizens, and brought with them a heavy free State population, and soon after they purchased the Squatter Sovereign and it became a Free State or Abolition organ. Atchison had a fearful struggle for life during the first ten years of its existence. Many of its first settlers from our State returned to Virginia, and at the close of the war, in 1865, it numbered less than two thousand inhabitants. From that date begins its real existence, and the growth has been steady, and increasing each year since the Missouri new railroad enterprise has been started, until now no city west of Indianapolis can show a greater number of railroads, starting from and terminating here, as at Atchison, and is now well and truly known as the great railroad centre west of the Mississippi. It has now eight railroads, as follows: The Atchison, Poplar and Santa Fe, 475 miles; the Atchison and Nebraska, 1463; Central Branch Union Pacific, 100; Missouri Pacific, 334; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 226; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 538; Burlington and Missouri River Road, 522; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, 203, making a total of 2,544 miles, having forty-four passenger and twenty freight trains arriving and departing daily, sixty four in all. These roads have been mainly built by the heavy land grants of government land by Congress, and in some instances have also received from Congress \$15,000 per mile to assist in building the roads. To the building of these roads we can attribute the great success of Kansas. The large amount of money spent has given employment to thousands of hands, and the companies owning the lands have been compelled to make extraordinary exertions in the sale of the lands to get the means to construct the roads. Agents have been appointed, not only over the whole of the U. S. for the sale of these lands, but also in Europe. Maps have been made, and printed matter by the millions giving a description of the companies' lands and offering to transfer all settlers free, and to give purchasers long credits, have been scattered broad cast. They are continually giving excursions at a very low rate, to induce parties to come and view the lands and to see the inducements offered. The low price and tempting offers in the way of transportation induce thousands to settle along these lines, who never would have been able to have paid the regular fare out, and when once located, even if disappointed in their expectations, they find it difficult to return to their former homes, as the advantage of low fare to leave is not offered them. The rapid advance in population has made quite an excitement in the real estate market, and property is far beyond Alexandria prices, and rents are high. Large sums of money have been made by the steady advance of real estate since the war. The city is improving very fast, and has a population now of 14,000. The City Council is making large expenditures in the improvement of streets and side-walks, and are very liberal in offering inducements to manufacturers. They often give ground to erect buildings, and in some instances have either erected the buildings or taken from 10 to 20 dollars in the stock of the company, and they find it pays. A very fine hotel has been completed this year at a cost of \$100,000, and it is said to be the best house built this side of the Mississippi for hotel purposes. The city gave \$10,000 and the citizens \$10,000, as a contribution to the owner to induce him to build it. It is called the Otis House, and I can recommend it as a first class hotel in every respect. The city has a small debt, and all improvements made are paid for in cash at heavy discounts, and the taxes levied from year to year meet the expenses. It makes taxes high at present, (six per cent.) but much is saved in making contracts by paying as they go. The city government is conducted on a cheap basis, as the total amount paid last year for salaries did not exceed \$6,000. During the

last year the number of improvements made in the erection of new buildings and the improvements of private property amounted to the unprecedented sum of two millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars. Three hundred and seventy-five new buildings were erected, one of which cost \$140,000 and a private residence costing \$60,000. The improvements were generally of a substantial and good character. (These estimates are authentic and carefully collected.) They have now 13 churches of almost every denomination. The Episcopal Church, called St. Stephen, is a very pretty building. The congregation was organized in 1857, and is now in charge of Rev. Mr. Meade from Va., well known in Alexandria and a graduate of our Seminary about four years ago. He is much liked, and the congregation is improving. He entered on his duties January 1st, 1872. There are five banks and the monetary transactions last year amounted to \$26,648,750. The commercial receipts during the past year reached the large sum of \$30,918,586; estimated amount of wages paid out to factory hands \$51,683; total amount of capital invested \$13,764,280. The river in front of the town is 1,500 yards wide and a contract has been made with a company to erect a suspension bridge across it at a cost of \$1,200,000, with a railroad track in the center and wagon roads on each side. When this is completed it is thought it will add much to the present business of the city. I am told that there is not a vacant store or dwelling to rent in the place. And all of this rapid growth and improvements, in my opinion, been made in a great measure at government expense, contributing as she has done to build the railroads from this place.

VIRGINIAN.

## Letter from King George County

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

SHILOH, VA., Oct. 3, 1873.—Yesterday was a high day at King George Court-House. Our worthy county Judge, with his Clerk and Sheriff and the usual sprinkle of young lawyers, attempted a session of court, but it was no go. The County Board of School Trustees undertook a meeting of more than ordinary importance, but before it got well under way, a motion for recess was unanimously carried by a running vote, as the members hurried in response to a proclamation for political speaking.

In a few minutes the court-green, village hotel and other usual places of resort for loungers on court days were completely cleared, and every nook and corner and available seat and stand-point within the ample space of our court-room speedily filled. Every precinct of the county was largely represented. Men were there who had not seen the court-house for years, and had probably not been a mile from home for the last twelve months. I crested in the crowd an old acquaintance who appeared to me as one risen from the dead, for I supposed he had long since been gathered to his fathers.

The tocsin of alarm sounded by our prospective Attorney General, in his speech at September court, had fully aroused the people. That alarm seems to have spread to the remotest points of the county—from the flourishing fields of Blaggs to the high-roofed hills of Passapatan.

And not only were the people out, but the deepest interest in our pending struggle with the powers of political darkness was manifested upon the part of every genuine white man present, and as the large assemblage sat in silent attention awaiting the discussion about to open, I was reminded of the sentiment announced by Mr. Daniel at our last court, when, rebuking that foul spirit of indifference which so often pleads "business" as a bar to any attention to politics, he told some of these same people, "politics is your business in such a crisis as this." The white people of King George have caught the spirit of that sentiment, and were out yesterday en masse on business.

I shall not attempt to give any detailed account of the discussion. My main object in this letter is to tell to our sister counties in the State that King George is wide awake, and though she is small she intends to speak loudly for Conservatism on the 4th of November. Your readers will be assured by a glance at the names, as I felt satisfied when I recognized the faces of our champions, as they sat upon the court bench, scathed among the Radical leaders that our cause was safely represented. Col. Robt. W. Hughes was present, but in reply to his speech it turned out that a greater than Hughes was there in the person of Hon. E. M. Braxton. Chandler next appeared, or rather the remnant of him left by W. W. Walker at the last Northumberland court, but a greater than Chandler was there; and just as Col. B. E. Douglass was about to measure and dispose of him, Walker's remnant gathered itself up and departed. By the way, I understand that since Walker's heavy draught on him at Heathsville, he has passed only as fractional currency.

I should like to give you an outline of Hon. E. M. Braxton's admirable speech, but his own city editor was present and will report him—how he shamed Col. Hughes upon his boast made in Warrenton that he was born in Virginia, and that in the veins of his wife and children there ran the rich blood of the Floyds, the Prestons and the Johnstons, and made the Colonel feel, apparently, that he wished he had been born somewhere else and had never left Braxton know that he ever had any children. How completely he exploded the idea which the Colonel had attempted to impose upon the audience and which formed the chief subject of his speech, that this nation had been made great only through the agency of the Radical party. But I forbear. Col. Douglass' speech was just such a one as those who knew him expected—eloquent and forcible, giving great satisfaction to his friends and no doubt making much impression upon such Radicals as heard him.

Judge Critcher and Mr. John S. Braxton, rivals for a seat in the State Senate from this district, occupied seats upon the stand, but the latter had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of an encounter with his opponent at last Westmoreland court to enter the ring, and the Judge kindly consented that the speech of Col. Douglass should close the discussion.

During the delivery of the last speech in the court room, some excitement was discovered among a considerable number of blacks that had assembled upon the court green. Some one suggested that it was a Radical show, and Professor Somebody with the woolly horse, &c., intended to deny Col. D.'s audience from the court house. Looking from a window near me I saw a collection of wool but nothing of the horse, and concluding the animal had been disposed of I felt no further interest in the matter. It turned out, however, to be a veritable Radical meeting called and held in the interest of one Wm. McDaniel, an aspirant for Legislative honors. He had previously been defeated for the nomination by Dr. Billy Price in a convention held last Saturday. But Mac charged foul play and called all hands to taw again yesterday. None responded but his own friends, and of course, running by himself, he beat Price and everybody else and got the nomination. In his speech he promised if he would support him he would stick to them like a big sunflower. Taking him as the flower and the blacks as the sun, the idea is rather darkly suggestive of a total eclipse—something not accounted for in the almanacs of this year.

With the amusing farce of "Mac and his Sun Flower," the exciting political scenes of yesterday closed.

## By L. D. Harrison, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, October 16th, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the O. A. R. R. Depot, a large lot of DINING ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of many numerous to mention. Sale positive and without reserve. Oct 6-104

## COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, October 6, 1873.

Fine.....	5 00	@	6 00
Extra.....	7 50	@	8 00
Family.....	8 50	@	9 00
WHEAT, choice.....	9 25	@	9 50
WHEAT, common.....	1 25	@	1 50
Fair to good.....	1 25	@	1 50
Good to prime.....	1 50	@	1 50
Prime to choice red.....	1 60	@	1 65
Prime to choice white.....	1 60	@	1 65
CORN, white.....	0 73	@	0 75
Mixed.....	0 70	@	0 72
Yellow.....	0 68	@	0 70
RYE.....	0 75	@	0 75
OATS.....	0 45	@	0 45
BUTTER, prime.....	0 25	@	0 28
Common to middling.....	0 15	@	0 20
EGGS.....	0 23	@	0 25
CHICKENS.....	2 00	@	3 25
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 75	@	0 80
ONIONS.....	1 75	@	2 00
TIMOTHY SEED.....	1 75	@	2 00
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 14	@	0 15
Western.....	0 17	@	0 18
Sides.....	0 11	@	0 12
Shoulders.....	0 10	@	0 10
LARD.....	0 10	@	0 10
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	@	0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	9 50	@	0 00
Ground, in bags, returned.....	8 50	@	0 00
Lump.....	4 75	@	5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 40	@	1 50
Fine.....	2 35	@	2 50
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 28	@	0 31
Washed.....	0 40	@	0 42
Washed, unwashed.....	0 28	@	0 31
Merino, washed.....	0 40	@	0 42
HAY, per ton from the cars.....	18 00	@	22 00